Like a birde that hafteth to his *gryn*,
Not knowinge the perile. *Chaucer.*
The *grin* ſhall take him by the heel, and the robber ſhall prevail againſt him. *Job* xviii. 9.

To GRIND. *v. a.* preter. *I ground*; part. paſſ. *ground.* [ȝrunban, ȝeȝrunben, ground, Saxon.]
1. To reduce any thing to powder by friction; to comminute by attrition.
And whoſoever ſhall fall on this ſtone, ſhall be broken; but on whomſoever it ſhall fall, it will *grind* him to powder. *Mat.*
He that will have a cake out of the wheat, muſt needs tarry the *grinding.* *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*
What relation or affinity is there between a minute body and cogitation, any more than the greateſt? Is a ſmall drop of rain any wiſer than the ocean? Or do we *grind* inanimate corn into living and rational meal? *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. To ſharpen or ſmooth by rubbing on ſomething hard.
Meeting with time, ſlack thing, ſaid I,
Thy ſithe is dull; whet it, for ſhame:
No marvel, ſir, he did reply,
If it at length deſerve ſome blame;
But where one man would have me *grind* it,
Twenty for one too ſharp do find it. *Herbert.*
Againſt a ſtump his tuſk the monſter *grinds*,
And in the ſharpen'd edge new vigour finds. *Dryd. Fables.*
That the ſtomach in animals *grinds* the ſubſtances which it receives, is evident from the diſſection of animals, which have ſwallowed metals, which have been found poliſhed on the ſide next the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
3. To rub one againſt another.
So up he let him riſe; who with grim look,
And count'nance ſtern, upſtanding, 'gan to *grind*
His grated teeth for great diſdain. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.
Harſh ſounds, as of a ſaw when it is ſharpened, and *grinding* of one ſtone againſt another, make a ſhivering or horror in the body, and ſet the teeth on edge. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*
4. To harraſs; to oppreſs.
Some merchants and tradeſmen, under colour of furniſhing the colony with neceſſaries, may not *grind* them ſo as ſhall always keep them in poverty. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
Another way the Spaniards have taken to *grind* the Neapolitans, and yet to take off the odium from themſelves. *Addiſ.*

To GRIND. *v. n.* To perform the act of grinding; to move a mill.
Fetter'd they ſend thee
Into the common priſon, there to *grind*
Among the ſlaves and aſſes. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*
2. To be moved as in the act of grinding.
Shrinking ſinews ſtart,
And ſmeary foam works o'er my *grinding* jaws. *Rowe.*

GRI'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *grind.*]
1. One that grinds; one that works in a mill.
2. The inſtrument of grinding.
His heart a ſolid rock, to fear unknown,
And harder than the *grinder's* nether ſtone. *Sandys.*
Now exhort
Thy hinds to exerciſe the pointed ſteel
On the hard rock, and give a wheely form
To the expected *grinder.* *Phillips.*
3. [ȝrunb-ȝoȝar.] The back teeth; the double teeth.
The teeth are in men of three kinds: ſharp, as the fore-teeth; broad, as the back-teeth, which we call the molar-teeth, or *grinders*; and pointed teeth, or canine, which are between both. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
He the raging lioneſs confounds,
The roaring lion with his javelin wounds;
Scatters their whelps, their *grinders* breaks; ſo they
With the old hunter ſtarve for want of prey. *Sandys.*
The jaw-teeth or *grinders*, in Latin *molares*, are made flat and broad a-top, and withal ſomewhat uneven and rugged, that, by their knobs and little cavities, they may the better retain, *grind* and commix the aliments. *Ray on the Creation.*
Nature is at a great deal of labour to tranſmute vegetable into animal ſubſtances; therefore herb-eating animals, which don't ruminate, have ſtrong *grinders*, and chew much. *Arbuth.*
4. The teeth, in irony or contempt.
One, who at fight of ſupper, open'd wide
His jaws before, and whetted *grinders* try'd. *Dryd. Juven.*
Both he brought;
He mouth'd them, and betwixt his *grinders* caught. *Dryden.*

GRI'NDLESTONE. } *n. ſ.* [from *grind* and *ſtone*] The ſtone
GRI'NDSTONE. } on which edged inſtruments are ſharpened.
Such a light and metall'd dance
Saw you never yet in France;
And by the lead-men, for the nonce,
That turn round like *grindleſtones*,
Which they dig out fro' the dells,
For their bairns bread, wives and ſells. *Ben. Johnſon.*
Literature is the *grindſtone* to ſharpen the coulters, and to whet their natural faculties. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*
Smiths that make hinges brighten them, yet ſeldom file them; but grind them on a *grindſtone* 'till bright. *Maxon.*

GRI'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *grin*] He that grins.
The frightful'ſt *grinner*
Be the winner. *Addiſon's Spectator,* N°. 170.

GRI'NNINGLY. *adv.* [from *grin.*] With a grinning laugh.

GRIP. *n. ſ.* A ſmall ditch. *Ainſworth.*

To GRIPE. *v. a.* [*greifan*, Gothick; ȝrupan, Saxon; *grijpen*, Dutch; *gripp*, Scottiſh.]
1. To hold with the fingers cloſed; to graſp; to preſs with the fingers.
He that ſpeaks doth *gripe* the hearer's wriſt,
Whilſt he that hears makes fearful action
With wrinkl'd brows. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*
He ſeiz'd the ſhining bough with *griping* hold,
And rent away with eaſe the ling'ring gold. *Dryden's Æn.*
2. [*Gripper*, French.] To catch eagerly; to ſeize.
A wond'rous way it for this lady wrought,
From lion's claws to pluck the *griped* prey. *Fairy Queen.*
You took occaſion to be quickly woo'd
To *gripe* the gen'ral ſway into your hands. *Shakeſ. Hen.* IV.
3. To cloſe; to clutch.
Unlucky Welſted! thy unfeeling maſter,
The more thou tickleſt, *gripes* his hand the faſter. *Pope.*
4. To pinch; to preſs; to ſqueeze.
And firſt the dame came ruſhing through the wood;
And next the famiſh'd hounds that fought their food,
And *grip'd* her flanks, and oft eſſay'd their jaws in blood } *Dryden's Fables.*

To GRIPE. *v. n.* To pinch the belly; to give the colick.
Thus full of counſel to the den ſhe went,
Grip'd all the way, and longing for a vent. *Dryden.*
Many people would, with reaſon, prefer the *griping* of an hungry belly to thoſe diſhes which are a feaſt to others. *Locke.*
Manna, by the bulk, figure, texture and motion of its parts, has a power to produce the ſenſations of ſickneſs, and ſometimes of acute pains or *gripings* in us. *Locke.*

GRIPE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Graſp; hold; ſeizure of the hand or paw.
Therefore ſtill on high
He over him did hold his cruel claws,
Threatning with greedy *gripe* to do him dy. *Fairy Queen.*
They put a barren ſceptre in my *gripe*,
Thence to be wrench'd with an unlineal hand. *Shak. Mach.*
Should I
Slaver with lips, as common as the ſtairs
That mount the Capitol; join *gripes* with hands
Made hardy with hourly falſhood as with labour. *Shakeſp.*
He gave me his hand,
And, with a feeble *gripe*, ſays, dear, my lord,
Command my ſervice. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.
I fell; and with my weight the helm conſtrain'd,
Was drawn along, which yet my *gripe* retain'd. *Dryd. Æn.*
2. Squeeze; preſſure.
Fir'd with this thought, at once he ſtrain'd the breaſt;
'Tis true, the harden'd breaſt reſiſts the *gripe*,
And the cold lips return a kiſs unripe. *Dryden's Fables.*
3. Oppreſſion; cruſhing power.
I take my cauſe
Out of the *gripes* of cruel men, and give it
To a moſt noble judge, the king my maſter. *Shak. H.* VIII.
4. Affliction; pinching diſtreſs.
Adam, at the news
Heart-ſtruck with chilling *gripe* of ſorrow ſtood,
That all his ſenſes bound! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.
Can'ſt thou bear cold and hunger? Can theſe limbs,
Fram'd for the tender offices of love,
Endure the bitter *gripes* of ſmarting poverty? *Otway.*
5. [In the plural.] Belly-ach; colick.
In the jaundice the choler is wanting; and the icterical have a great fournefs and *gripes*, with windineſs. *Floyer.*

GRI'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *gripe.*] Oppreſſor; uſurer; extortioner.
Others pretend zeal, and yet are profeſſed uſurers, *gripers*, monſters of men, and harpies. *Burton on Melancholy.*

GRI'PINGLY. *adv.* [from *griping.*] With pain in the guts.
Clyſters help, leſt the medicine ſtop in the guts, and work *gripingly.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

GRI'PLE. *n. ſ.* A greedy ſnatcher; a griping miſer. *Spenſer.*

GRI'SAMBER. *n. ſ.* Uſed by *Milton* for ambergriſe.
Beaſts of chaſe, or fowl of game,
In paſtry built, or from the ſpit, or boil'd,
Griſamber ſteam'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd, b.* ii.

GRISE. *n. ſ.* [See GREEZE, as it ſhould be written.] A ſtep, or ſcale of ſteps.
Let me ſpeak like ourſelf; and lay a ſentence,
Which, as a *griſe* or ſtep, may help theſe lovers
Into your favour. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

GRI'SKIN. *n. ſ.* [*griſgin*, roaſt meat, Iriſh.] The vertebræ of a hog broiled.

GRI'SLY. *adj.* [ȝryrlu, Saxon.] Dreadful; horrible; hideous; frightful; terrible.
His *griſly* locks, long growen and unbound,
Diſordered hung about his ſhoulders round. *Fairy Queen.*
Where I was wont to ſeek the honey bee,
The *griſly* toadſtool grown there might I ſee. *Spenſer.*
My *griſly* countenance made others fly;
None durſt come near, for fear of ſudden death. *Sh. H.* VI.
Back ſtep'd thoſe two fair angels, half amaz'd
So ſudden to behold the *griſly* king;
Yet thus, unmov'd with fear, accoſt him ſoon. *Milt. P. L.*
For that damn'd magician, let him be girt
With all the *griſly* legions that troop
Under the ſooty flag of Acheron. *Milton.*
The beauteous form of fight
Is chang'd, and war appears a *griſly* ſight. *Dryden's Fables.*
In viſion thou ſhalt ſee his *griſly* face,
The king of terrors, raging in thy race. *Dryd. Innocence.*
Thus the *griſly* ſpectre ſpoke again. *Dryden's Fables.*
Cloſe by each other laid, they preſs'd the ground,
Their manly boſoms pierc'd with many a *griſly* wound. *Dryden's Fables.*
So ruſhes on his foe the *griſly* bear. *Addiſon.*

GRIST. *n. ſ.* [ȝryrt, Saxon.]
1. Corn to be ground.
Get *griſt* to the mill to have plenty in ſtore,
Leſt miller lack water. *Tuſſer's Husbandry.*
A mighty trade this luſty miller drove;
Much *griſt* from Cambridge to his lot did fall,
And all the corn they us'd at Scholars-hall. *Miller of Trump.*
2. Supply; proviſion.
Matter, as wiſe logicians ſay,
Cannot without a form ſubſiſt;
And form, ſay I, as well as they,
Muſt fail, if matter brings no *griſt.* *Swift.*
3. GRIST *to Mill*, is profit; gain.
The computation of degrees, in all matrimonial cauſes, is wont to be made according to the rules of that law, becauſe it brings *griſt* to the *mill.* *Aylliffe's Parergon.*

GRISTLE. *n. ſ.* [ȝryrle, Saxon.] A cartilage; a part of the body next in hardneſs to a bone.
No living creatures, that have ſhells very hard, as oyſters, crabs, lobſters, and eſpecially the tortoiſe, have no bones within them, but only little *griſtles.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*
Leſt the aſperity or hardneſs of theſe cartilages ſhould hurt the œſophagus or gullet, which is tender and of a ſkinny ſubſtance, or hinder the ſwallowing of our meat, therefore theſe annulary *griſtles* are not made round, or intire circles; but where the gullet touches the windpipe, there, to fill up the circle, is only a ſoft membrane, which may eaſily give way to the dilatation of the gullet. *Ray on the Creation.*

GRI'STLY. *adj.* [from *griſtle.*] Cartilaginous; made of griſtle.
At laſt they ſpit out pieces of their lungs; it may be ſmall *griſtly* bits, that are eaten off from the lung-pipes. *Harvey.*
She has made the back-bone of ſeveral vertebræ, as being more fit to bend, more tough, and leſs in danger of breaking, than if they were all one intire bone without theſe *griſtly* juctures. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*
Fins are made of *griſtly* ſpokes, or rays connected by membranes; ſo that they may be contracted or extended like womens fans. *Ray on the Creation.*
They have a louder and ſtronger note than other birds of the ſame bigneſs, which have only a *griſtly* windpipe. *Grew.*
Each pipe, diſtinguiſh'd by its *griſtly* rings,
To cheriſh life aerial paſture brings. *Blackmore's Creation.*

GRIT. *n. ſ.* [ȝryccz, ȝreoc, Saxon.]
1. The coarſe part of meal.
2. Oats huſked, or coarſely ground.
3. Sand; rough hard particles.
Sileſian boe, crackling a little betwixt the teeth, yet without the leaſt particle of *grit*, feels as ſmooth as Caſtile ſoap. *Grew's Muſæum.*
The ſturdy pear-tree here
Will riſe luxuriant, and with tougheſt root
Pierce the obſtructing *grit* and reſtive marle. *Phillips.*
4. *Grits* are foſſils found in minute maſſes, forming together a kind of powder; the ſeveral particles of which are of no determinate ſhape, but ſeem the rudely broken fragments of larger maſſes; not to be diſſolved or diſunited by water, but retaining their figure, and not cohering into a maſs. They are opake, and in many ſpecies fermenting with acids, and often fouled with heterogene matters. One ſort is a fine, dull looking, grey *grit*, which, if wetted with ſalt-water into mortar or paſte, dries almoſt immediately, and coaleſces into a hard ſtony maſs, ſuch as is not eaſily afterwards diſunited by water. This is the *pulvis puteolanus* of the ancients, mixed among their cements uſed in buildings ſunk into the ſea; and in France and Italy an ingredient in their harder plaiſters, under the name of pozzolane. It is common on the ſides of hills in Italy. Another ſpecies, which is a coarſe, beautifully green, dull *grit*, is the *chryſocolla* of the ancients, which they uſed in ſoldering gold, long ſuppoſed a loſt foſſil. It ſerves the purpoſe of ſoldering metals better than borax, and may be had for carriage from the ſhores of New England. The ferrugineous black glittering *grit*, is the black ſhining ſand employed to throw over writing, found on the ſhores of Italy. What is commonly uſed in London is from Genoa. The coarſe, glittering, browniſh black is nearly of the ſame nature, but inferior, in all reſpects. *Hill on Foſſils.*

GRI'TTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gritty.*] Sandineſs; the quality of abounding in grit.
In fullers-earth he could find no ſand by the microſcope, nor any *grittineſs.* *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

GRI'TTY. *adj.* [from *grit.*] Full of hard particles; conſiſting of grit.
I could not diſcern the unevenneſs of the ſurface of the powder, nor the little ſhadows let fall from the *gritty* particles thereof. *Newton's Opt.*

GRI'ZELIN. *adj.* [More properly *gridelin.* See GRIDELIN.]
The Burgundy, which is a *grizelin* or pale red, of all others, is ſureſt to ripen in our climate. *Temple.*

GRI'ZZLE. *n. ſ.* [from *gris*, gray; *griſaille*, French.] A mixture of white and black; gray.
O thou diſſembling cub! what wilt thou be,
When time hath ſow'd a *grizzle* on thy face? *Shakeſpeare.*

GRI'ZZLED. *adj.* [from *grizzle.*] Interſperſed with gray.
To the boy Cæſar, ſend this *grizzled* head. *Shakeſpeare.*
His beard was *grizzled*: no.
—It was as I have ſeen it in his life. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
His hair juſt *grizzled*,
As in a green old age. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*
Thoſe *grizzled* locks, which nature did provide
In plenteous growth, their aſſes ears to hide. *Dryd. Juven.*

GRI'ZZLY. *adj.* [from *gris*, gray, French.] Somewhat gray.
Living creatures generally do change their hair with age, turning to be gray and white; as is ſeen in men, though ſome earlier, ſome later; in horſes that are dappled, and turn white; and in old ſquirrels, that turn *grizzly.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

To GROAN. *v. n.* [ȝnanan, Saxon; *gronen*, Dutch.] To breathe with a hoarſe noiſe, as in pain or agony.
Many an heir
Of theſe fair edifices, for my wars,
Have I heard *groan* and drop. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
Men *groan* from out of the city, and the ſoul of the wounded crieth out. *Job.* xxiv. 12.
Repenting and *groaning* for anguiſh of ſpirit. *Wiſd.* v. 3.
So ſhall the world go on,
To good malignant, to bad men benign,
Under her own weight *groaning.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Nothing can ſo peculiarly gratify the noble diſpoſitions of humanity, as for one man to ſee another ſo much himſelf as to ſigh his griefs and *groan* his pains. *South.*
On the blazing pile his parent lay,
Or a lov'd brother *groan'd* his life away. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

GROAN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Breath expired with noiſe and difficulty.
Alas poor country,
Where ſighs and *groans*, and ſhrieks that rend the air,
Are made, not mark'd! *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
I led to ſlaughter, and to ſlaughter leave;
And ev'n from hence their dying *groans* receive. *Dryden.*
2. Any hoarſe dead ſound.
Such ſhects of fire, ſuch burſts of horrid thunder,
Such *groans* of roaring wind and rain, I never
Remember to have heard. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

GRO'ANFUL. *adj.* [*groan* and *full.*] Sad; agonizing.
Adown he keſt it with ſo puiſſant wreſt,
That back again it did aloft rebound,
And gave againſt his mother earth a *groanful* ſound. *F. Qu.*

GROAT. *n. ſ.* [*groat*, Dutch; *groſſe*, Italian.]
1. A piece valued at four pence.
2. A proverbial name for a ſmall ſum.
My mother was wont
To call them woollen vaſſals, things created
To buy and ſell with *groats.* *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
I dare lay a *groat*,
A tertian ague is at leaſt your lot. *Dryden's Fables.*
Imagine a perſon of quality prevailed on to marry a woman much his inferior, and without a *groat* to her fortune. *Swift.*
3. GROATS. Oats that have the hulls taken off. *Ainſworth.*

GRO'CER. *n. ſ.* [This ſhould be written *groſſer*, from *groſs*, a large quantity; a *grocer* originally being one who dealt by wholeſale; or from *groſſus*, a fig, which their preſent ſtate ſeems to favour.]
A *grocer* is a man who buys and ſells tea, ſugar and plumbs and ſpices for gain. *Watts's Logick.*
But ſtill the offſpring of your brain ſhall prove
The *grocer's* care, and brave the rage of Jove. *Garth.*

GRO'CERY. *n. ſ.* [from *grocer.*] Grocers ware, ſuch as tea; ſugar; raiſins; ſpice.
His troops, being now in a country where they were not expected, met with many cart-loads of wine, *grocery*, and tobacco. *Clarendon, b.* viii.